

BAYES

$$\text{class} = \arg \max_y P(y|\vec{x}) \stackrel{\text{NB}}{=} \arg \max_y P(x_1|y) \cdot f(x_2|y) \cdot \dots \cdot P(x_n|y) P(y)$$

- $f(x_j|y) \Rightarrow$
- consider a value of y (label)
 - take all its datapoint
 - estimate μ, σ
 - $f(\cdot|y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(\cdot - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$

Laplace estimator \Rightarrow

BAYES CATEGORICAL

| Outlook | Temp | Humidity | Windy | Play(class) |
|---------|------|----------|-------|-------------|
| : | : | : | : | Y/N |

we create: **+1 (laplace)** } we can avoid it if we don't have 0s

NO LAPLACE

| COUNTS | Outlook | | Temp | | Humidity | | Windy | | Play | | | |
|----------|----------|------|------|------|----------|--------|--------|------|------|--------------------------------|------|-----|
| | Y | N | Y | N | Y | N | Y | N | Y | N | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sunny | 2+1 | 3+1 | Hot | 2+1 | 2+1 | High | 3+1 | 4+1 | F | 6+1 | 2+1 | |
| Overcast | 4+1 | 0+1 | Mild | 4+1 | 2+1 | Normal | 6+1 | 1+1 | T | 3+1 | 3+1 | |
| Rainy | 3+1 | 2+1 | Cool | 3+1 | 1+1 | | | | | | | |
| FREQ | Sunny | 1/4 | 1/2 | Hot | 1/4 | 3/8 | High | 4/11 | 5/7 | F | 7/11 | 3/7 |
| | Overcast | 5/12 | 1/8 | Mild | 5/12 | 3/8 | Normal | 7/11 | 2/7 | T | 4/11 | 4/7 |
| | Rainy | 1/3 | 3/8 | Cool | 1/3 | 1/4 | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | $P(Y) = 9/14$ $P(N) = 5/14$ | | |

$$P(\text{outlook}=\text{rainy} | \text{play} = Y)$$

\Rightarrow

| Outlook | Temp | Humidity | Windy | Play |
|---------|------|----------|-------|------|
| sunny | cool | High | T | ? |

$$L(Y|\vec{x}) = P(\text{sunny}|Y) P(\text{cool}|Y) P(\text{High}|Y) P(T|Y) P(Y)$$

$$L(N|\vec{x}) = \dots$$

NORMALIZATION!

$$P(Y|\vec{x}) = \frac{L(Y|\vec{x})}{L(Y|\vec{x}) + L(N|\vec{x})}$$

$$P(N|\vec{x}) = \frac{L(N|\vec{x})}{L(Y|\vec{x}) + L(N|\vec{x})}$$

BAYES NUMERICAL

| Outlook | | Temperature | | Humidity | | Windy | | Play | |
|----------|----|-------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---|------|------------------------|
| | Y | N | Y | N | Y | N | F | Y | N |
| Sunny | .. | | 64.68 | 65.71 | 67.70 | 70.85 | F | .. | .. |
| Overcast | .. | | 68.70 | 72.80 | 70.78 | 80.81 | T | .. | .. |
| Rainy | .. | | 72... | 85... | 80... | 85... | | .. | .. |
| | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | |
| | | | $\mu=73$ $\sigma=6.2$ | $\mu=75$ $\sigma=7.9$ | $\mu=79$ $\sigma=10.2$ | $\mu=86$ $\sigma=9.2$ | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | $IP(Y) =$ $IP(N) =$ |

$$f(\text{temperature} = 66 | Y) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}(6.2)^2} e^{-\frac{(66-73)^2}{2 \cdot (6.2)^2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow$$

| Outlook | Temperature | Humidity | Windy | Play |
|---------|-------------|----------|-------|------|
| Sunny | 66 | 80 | T | ? |

$$L(Y|\vec{x}) = IP(\text{sunny}|Y) \cdot f_T(66|Y) \cdot f_H(80|Y) \cdot IP(T|Y) \cdot IP(Y)$$

$$L(N|\vec{x}) = \dots$$

$$\text{normalization: } IP(Y|\vec{x}) = \frac{L(Y|\vec{x})}{L(Y|\vec{x}) + L(N|\vec{x})}, \quad IP(N|\vec{x}) = 1 - IP(Y|\vec{x})$$